The Grub-ſtreet Journal. NUMB. 237.

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1734.

To Mr. BAVIUS, *Secretary of the Society of* Grub-ſtreet.

SIR,

HAVING examined the *Critical Review of the Publick Buildings*, &c. I obſerved in general, that the author has had the boldneſs to condemn almoſt every building, without aſſigning one ſingle reaſon.

The architects, by whom moſt of our buildings were deſigned, namely INIGO JONES, Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, Mr. HAWKSMOOR, COLEN CAMPBELL, Mr. JAMES and Mr. GIBBS, have always been eſteemed by the beſt judges to have been equal to any who lived before them: and theſe gentlemen had very carefully conſidered the beauties and defects, in the general orders of the Greek, Roman, and Gothic architecture. It is therefore ſurpriſing to me, that no perſon has hitherto thought it incumbent on him, to correct the inſolence of this pretended critic; by explaining, wherein the beauties and defects of our buildings conſiſt; which he has not in the leaſt attempted to do, as an artiſt, or judge of architecture.

Among the many buildings of this great and populous city, there are ſome that are truly magnificent, and ſome but of indifferent deſign: yet even in many of the latter, there are ſome parts which are very good and worthy of imitation; from which a judicious collector, may make a beautiful compoſition.

Now to enable young ſtudents to make a valuable collection, and to help them in the art of well deſigning, 'tis abſolutely neceſſary, that the good and bad parts of every building be diſtinctly conſidered and explained. And as an explanation of this kind, will not only correct our critic in his many ignorant reports of our public buildings; but, I hope, be likewiſe entertaining and inſtructive to all lovers of architecture; I am inclined to think, that you will readily allow a place in your *Journal*, weekly, to theſe *Remarks*, 'till I have fully examined this whole *Critical* performance.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant. HIRAM.

The Critical Review of the Publick Buildings, &c. *examined.*

AS the city of London has been rebuilt for many years, and its preſent plan cannot eaſily be altered, 'tis needleſs to ſay any thing in relation to what might be done, with reſpect to a new plan. I ſhall therefore proceed to this Critic's obſervations on the preſent buildings, begging leave to premiſe in general, That it is a very eaſy thing to carp at this, or that building, deſign, or artiſt, but not ſo eaſy to do any thing ſo good; and conſequently more difficult, to perform better. Nor can any man be a judge of another's performance, except he underſtand the theory and practice, as well (at leaſt) as the operator: nay, indeed, he ought to underſtand them much better. By this I would not be thought to require that the judge of workmanſhip ſhould be a real working maſon, carpenter, &c. No — I only think it neceſſary, that he ſhould be a real maſter, and judge of thoſe geometrical principles, by which their ſeveral operations are performed: for otherwiſe, the reaſons are unknown to him, and conſequently, demonſtration alſo; ſo that he cannot, with any true judgment, pronounce any building to be either good, bad, or indifferent.

I. The firſt buildings he attacks, are the churches 'built at *Lime-houſe*, *Ratcliff*, *Horſleydown*, and *Spittle-'fields*, which, ſays he, are mere Gothique heaps of 'ſtone, without form or order.' *pag.* 6.—With what blindneſs, ſtupidity, and ill-nature, are theſe words thrown out! for, not one of theſe *churches* is in the *Gothique* ſtile. By which I mean, that in which Weſtminſter-Abbey, St. Sepulchres, and St. Michaels are built; and many other in England, which are ſaid to be *Gothique* buildings, and which have their beauties and grandeur, not to be condemned by the moſt exquiſite judge. Nay, ſome of them are the admiration of all judges; witneſs the tower and ſpire of Saliſbury, the weſt front of York-minſter, the ſteeple at Boſton, &c.

That ſtile or mode, after which the churches at *Lime-houſe* and *Ratcliff* are built, is a mean, between the Greek and Gothique architecture; and was firſt invented and practiced by NATHANIEL HAWKSMOOR, Eſq; under whoſe direction thoſe ſtructures were erected; and to whom this kingdom is greatly obliged for many other ſtrong and magnificent piles, which noble perſonages have raiſed from his truely genuine deſigns.—But to the purpoſe. Theſe churches our pretended Critic ſays, *are mere heaps of ſtone without form or order.* This is downright impudence. How dare he preſume thus to publiſh ſuch a falſity, ſince every judge of architecture, who has viewed and examined thoſe buildings, at a proper diſtance, where their parts may be diſtinctly ſeen, has always agreed, that their ſtiles or modes were truely ſtrong and magnificent, and at the ſame time light and genteel.

The church at *Lime-houſe* is a moſt ſurpriſing beautiful ſtructure, which, at a great diſtance, ſhews a ſolemn ſolidity; yet when nearly viewed, oppoſite to an angle, is one of the moſt airy, light, elegant, and magnificent buildings in this kingdom. The church itſelf conſiſts of ſuch ſimple beauty, that I don't know where to produce its parallel; and its eaſt or chancel end, (which is of the Doric order, ſtrictly executed after the antique manner, without any other baſe to the pillaſters, than the ſquare baſement of building,) is certainly in the moſt auguſt taſte. The tower is a moſt magnificent pile, exhibiting the moſt ſolemn reverend aſpect when viewed in front; and when at an angle (as before obſerved) the moſt gay and airy. This different appearance upon changing the point of view, is ſurpriſingly delightful. To this I could add much more in praiſe of this building: but as this is ſufficient to prove our pretended Critic an *ignoramus*, I ſhall only farther obſerve, That in each of the windows to the tower, are placed a pair of compoſite columns, with their entablatures, whoſe capitals conſiſt of acanthus leaves, as in the Corinthian order, but inſtead of having their abacus after the Ionic manner (as has always been the practice) they have Doric abacus's, which expreſs the compoſite order much better, than has been yet done: for at a conſiderable diſtance, the volutas in the Corinthian and Compoſite capitals of all other architects, are not to be diſtinguiſhed from each other, but by thoſe who are very converſant with them.

The new church in Cannon-ſtreet, commonly called *Ratcliff* new church, is another magnificent pile that commands the attention of judicious obſervers; but particularly the chancel end thereof, which is truly magnificent. The tower is of more ſolemn aſpect than that of *Lime-houſe*, being crown'd with a groupe of ſquare columns affix'd to a Cylinder, each ſupporting an ornament in manner of an altar, on which the ancients made their offerings. The frontiſpiece to this tower is of the Ionic order, conſiſting of four pillaſters ſupporting their entablature; wherein ſimplicity and grandeur are as well connected together, as I have yet ſeen in any compoſition of the ancients. —— As I don't, by this work, propoſe fully to deſcribe all the parts of every building; (which undertaking would require their plans, elevations, and ſections, to be exhibited, by real meaſures taken of their ſeveral parts, and which, if I meet with ſuitable encouragement from the public, I will moſt juſtly perform) I ſhall have regard only to the general parts of buiidings, excepting in ſuch, where 'tis neceſſary to enter into particulars to demonſtrate the ignorance of our pretended Critic.

The church at *Horſley-down* is as different from any *Gothic* building, as can be. For in the firſt place, there's not one arch in the whole church, but what conſiſts either of a ſemicircle, or a part thereof; whereas all *Gothic* arches conſiſt of two equal ſegments, making a ſpherical angle at the head. And inſtead of a ſquare tower, enriched with battlements, or pinnacles, which was the *Gothic* manner of finiſhing ſuch ſtructures, there is an inſulate column erected, in manner of that of TRAJAN; which, had it been larger and higher (as the beauty and magnificence of ſuch columns conſiſt in their largeneſs) would have had a moſt glorious effect; but however, as it is, and being out of the common road, when 'tis viewed at a reaſonable diſtance, it has not a bad effect.

The church in *Spittle-fields*, is alſo vaſtly different from *Gothic*; and had more care been taken in the gradual diminution of its ſpire, it would have made a much better figure: but of this, which is a real fault, our Critic has not taken the leaſt notice.

II. The *Tower of London* is the next, that comes under his cenſure, which, ſays he, 'is large and old, 'but not a place of ſtrength, beauty, or magnificence'. That part of it, called the White Tower, and JULIUS CÆSAR's Tower, is truly *old*; and conſidering the age in which it was built, is both *ſtrong* and *magnificent*. The parts of which it is compoſed, are ſimple, lofty and plain; and connected together, produce a ſolemn majeſtic aſpect, which cannot be without ſome beauty and harmony throughout the whole. The other buildings are indeed for the generality of modern date, and deſigned more for conveniency and uſe, than *magnificence*, *ſtrength*, or *beauty*; however that part wherein the train of artillery and ſmall armory are kept, is not greatly deficient in any of theſe reſpects, tho' I muſt own, it is not ſo magnificent, as it might have been made with the ſame materials and expence. The ſtores of arms within, ſo ſurpriſingly large, give a great idea of our military *ſtrength*; and are diſpoſed in ſuch admirable order, that I believe no prince in Chriſtendom has an arſenal that equals it, either in *beauty* or *magnificence*.

III. The *Cuſtom-houſe* built by Mr. RIPLEY, comes next on the liſt: which, I muſt own, has its ſtone, and brick-work ſo finely intermixt, and each of ſuch robuſt dimenſions, that it really has more of the aſpect of the king of Lilliput's palace, than the Cuſtom-houſe of England. —— In all public buildings, where columns or pillaſters are introduced, they ſhould be of large dimenſions, and few parts; for it is thereby that majeſty is expreſſed. And for this end, pedeſtals are always omitted, where columns can be made of ſufficient lengths, and uſed by themſelves; as in the porticos of St. Paul's, St. Martin's, &c. Hence 'tis plain, that pedeſtals ought never to be introduced, but when columns cannot be made of ſufficient lengths for the heights required. Now we are to obſerve, that at St. Paul's portico, whoſe height is near 50 feet, that height could be filled by columns with their entablature, without pedeſtals; but at the Cuſtom houſe, where the height of the order don't (I believe exceed) 20 feet, there, it ſeems, pedeſtals are introduced, to help make up part of the aſſigned height, which cauſe the diameters of the pillaſters to be of ſmall and trifling dimenſions, and the whole to have a miſerable poor aſpect. Above the entablature of this ſtarved order, is placed an attic and ſuper-attic ſtory, of ſtupendous height, with reſpect to the magnitude of the pillaſters that ſuſtain it; and this, by almoſt endleſs projections of the pillaſters, is broken and divided into many ſmall parts. The extenſion of the pediment is too ſmall for the front, and too great for the four pillaſters that ſuſtain it: for as they are of ſuch very narrow diameters, the intercolumnations, or diſtances between them, are much too large for themſelves. The ornaments on the ſuper-attic ſtory, intended for vaſes, are of moſt wretched aſpect; and the proportions of the windows between the pillaſters little better. In ſhort, the brick-work and intended ſtone ornaments of the whole, have much the ſame guſto, as the laced livery of the late Sir WILLIAM ST. QUINTIN, by whoſe intereſt Mr. RIPLEY became the architect of this edifice. —— With the ſame materials and expence in workmanſhip, this edifice might have been made *magnificent*, rich, and majeſtic; had the deſign thereof been better conſidered, and the materials more judiciouſly apply'd. Our pretended Critic would have had it more *coſtly*, but that proceeds from his being unacquainted with deſign and application of materials to the beſt advantage. Had he been converſant with deſign, he would never have found fault with this, or any other building, without propoſing, at the ſame time, a better deſign in the ſtead of that which he condemns. And it is indeed very ſurpriſing, that he ſhould preſume to lay down rules for new building ſo magnificent a city as London; and, at the ſame time, not be able to tell us what kind of building the Cuſtom-houſe ſhould have been, to expreſs *the majeſty and wealth of the Britiſh nation*.

How many feet the Cuſtom-houſe is in front, I am not ſure, but if it be but one hundred and ſixteen, 'tis capable of being made very magnificent in the manner following, viz. I would divide the length into five parts or openings, by ſix groteſque pillaſters, each eleven feet in length, by five feet eight inches in depth or thickneſs, and each of the openings ten feet in the clear. Theſe groteſque pillaſters I would raiſe fifteen feet high (being one diameter and half) and thereon place ſemicircular arches, of the ſame kind, which would riſe five feet more, and make the total height of every opening equal to twenty feet, or two diameters. This groteſque work being carried up five feet and eight inches (equal to the thickneſs aforeſaid) above the riſe of the ſemicir-

les; thereon would I place twelve Corinthian columns (of four feet in diameter) in pairs; two over each of the groteſque pillaſters, ſupporting an entablature and pediment which ſhould extend the whole front. In the tympane of the pediment, I would place a ſtatue repreſenting BRITANNIA; on the angle over her, PEACE; and two others on the extreams of the pediment, ſignifying TRADE and NAVIGATION. A portico thus erected, would be the maſt magnificent in the kingdom; and the expence thereof not very conſiderably more, than the ſum that was expended in building the preſent.

[*To be continued.*]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

C. *Daily Courant.*
P. *Daily Poſt-Boy.*
D P. *Daily Poſt.*
D J. *Daily Journal.*
DA. *Daily Advertiſer.*
S J. *St. James's Evening Poſt.*
L E. *London Evening Poſt.*
G E. *General Evening Poſt.*

THURSDAY, *July* 4. Yeſterday the princeſs royal's being with child was notified at court. *SJ.*

The ſame day a rule was made by the court of King's-bench, to diſcharge Col. Pitt out of cuſtody, upon filing common bail. *C.* —— The court of Chancery made a rule. *DA.* —— Of the firſt regiment of foot guards, late member for Camelford in Cornwall, was diſcharged by the lord chancellor of the arreſt executed on him after the parliament broke up, before he had time to return thither. *P.*

The ſame day being the laſt day of the term, ſeveral perſons, &c. *C. P. DP. DA.*

Sir David Nairn, ſaid to be dead in ſome of yeſterday's Papers, is thought to be in a fair way of recovery. *DA.* —— *Theſe* Papers *were the* C. *and* DP.

The report of the death of his grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury, as mentioned in ſome of the Papers, proves a miſtake, &c. *C.*—*This correction* of the Papers *is itſelf* a miſtake, the arch-biſhop of York *being the perſon intended; who was killed by* DJ. 2. *and* DP. 3. *and tho' brought to life by my brother, yet the* GE. *of this day names* 3 candidates *for the* arch-biſhoprick.

This day began the quarter ſeſſions for Weſtminſter, when Sir John Gonſon opened the ſame, with an incomparable, learned and excellent charge or ſpeech. *GE.*—*My brother* C. of *July* 5, *leaves out the word* incomparable.

The *Free Briton* of this day ſays, 'That the number 'of the *ſtanch, original* Tories, return'd to this preſent 'parliament, is *one hundred ſixty eight*; the *diſcontented* '*Whigs* are not half that number.' —— Half that number is eighty-four; ſo ſuppoſing they are but 80, which added to 168, makes the minority 248, according to his calculation; and they were made in the *London Evening-Poſt* of ſaturday laſt only 251; a ſmall difference! But it is eaſy to find fault: we therefore wiſh *the ingenious Mr. Walſingham* would furniſh the publick with a liſt of the parliament diſtinguiſhed under the heads of '*memoers attach'd to the Court*, from thoſe who ap'pear againſt it; the *Tories*, from the *diſcontented Whigs*; 'and the *neutral members* from them all; and leave the world to judge of his impartiality: for as he *can be ſo well inform'd* of *each particular member, he undoubtedly* can *ſhew the ſtrength of one ſide, and the weakneſs of the other.* LE.

Married, Will. Blackbourn of High Ongar in Eſſex, Eſq; to the lady Clifton, relict of Sir Jervaſe. *DA.*

Died laſt week at Coventry, the rev. Jonathan Kimberley, D. D. canon of Litchfield, &c. *C.* —— At Sir Will. Courtenay's, John Stafford of Upton Pine in Devon, Eſq; poſſeſs'd of near 8 or 9000 l. per ann. which devolves to Sir Hen. Northcote, Bart. who marry'd his only child. *DP.* —— *Who, according to my brother's account, was a* daughter. —— On ſunday at Shepperd's well in Kent, John Lownds, Eſq; *SJ. GE.* —— Yeſterday at Knights-bridge, Frederick Harman, Eſq; formerly ſurveyor of his majeſty's works. *C. DP.* —— Hoxman. *DA.*

On tueſday at Hampſtead when the races *were run,*
The ten pound plate by the Suffolk White-ſtockings was won:
And yeſterday three ſtarted for the five guineas *in money,*
Which was won, firſt and third heat, by Mr. Whitehead's Black Poney. *P.*

Chriſtened males 167: females 154: in all 321.—— *Buried* males 253: females 207: in all 460: increaſed 2. *SJ. LE. GE.*

FRIDAY, *July* 5. Yeſterday the right hon. lord Darnley, lately arrived from his travels, was preſented to their majeſties, &c. *DP.*

The ſame day at a court of lord mayor, aldermen, &c. it was agreed to accept the fines of 400 l. and 20 marks, of all perſons nominated for ſheriffs, who ſhall pay the ſaid ſum by 11 o' clock on ſaturday. *DJ.*

On wedneſday laſt the truſtees for eſtabliſhing the colony of Georgia, exhibited their annual account, ending the 9th of June laſt, to the right hon. the lord high chancellor, and Sir Joſeph Jekyll, Knt. maſter of the Rolls, who very much approv'd of the ſaid truſtees conduct: and the ſaid truſtees whole receipts amounted to 19226 l. 12 s. 10 d. and their whole payments to 9117 l. 18 s. 7 d. whereby the balance unapply'd and remaining in the Bank of England, amounted to 6108 l. 14 s. 3 d. *DP. DA.*

Yeſterday two boys near Vaux-hall were drown'd. *C.*
'Tis ſtrange, neither they, nor their names are found.

SATURDAY, *July* 6. Yeſterday morning the right hon. the counteſs of Pembroke, was ſafely deliver'd of a ſon and heir, at her houſe in Whitehall. *P. DP.*

Yeſterday the right worſhipful Dr. Henchman, chancellor of London, was pleaſed to order Sir Francis C—— to pay his lady 300 per ann. quarterly, to commence from the beginning of the ſuit; and alſo 100 l. per ann. more, for the further charges of defraying the ſaid ſuit. *DP.*

Laſt term Geo. Wagg of the Inner Temple, Eſq; was admitted one of the City counſel, in the room of Mr. Gill. *DP.* —— Wegg. *DJ.*

This day, at Guildhall, Mr. Simon Whadcock, mercer, and Mr. Rob. Edwards, ironmonger, were choſen ſheriffs for the city of London, &c. *SJ. LE. GE.*

On wedneſday the reputed authors, printers, and publiſhers of *A word to the freeholders*, &c. and *An epiſtle to a lady*, were charged with informations in the court of King's-bench. *GE.*

Mother Osborne, in her *London Journal* of this day, ſays, 'That there are near 200 of the Court members '(as they are called) who have no places, nor Court 'dependencies'. —— She might with as much truth have ſaid 2000. *LE.*

Married yeſterday at King-ſtreet chapel, —— Jannet, of Stratfieldſea in the county of Southampton, to miſs Windſor a rich heireſs. *DA.*

At the Weſtminſter ſeſſions a young gentleman was try'd,
For committing a rape on his mother's maid; *but 'twas*
prov'd ſhe ly'd. DA.

MONDAY, *July* 8. On ſaturday his grace the duke of Richmond kiſſed the king's hand, on his being appointed maſter of the horſe. *DJ. DA.* —— The report of his being appointed maſter of the horſe is entirely without foundation. *C.*

On ſaturday Mr. Geo. Ruſſel, loriner, and Mr. Benj. Hooper, ſalter, paid their fines, to excuſe them from ſerving the office of ſheriffs. *P. DP. DJ. DA.* —— Nine gentlemen have paid their fines, which amount to 3600 l. *DP.*

On thurſday night ſome rogues broke into the houſe of Sarah Selby, aged 93, who kept the Thiſtle and Crown alehouſe at Wooburn in Buckinghamſhire, and finding her in bed, cut her throat from ear to ear, and then carried off to the value of upwards of 300 l. *DP.*

On ſaturday the ſervants of the late Mr. Cantillon, were examined by the bench of juſtices at Weſtminſter, and afterwards remanded back into cuſtody. *P.* — Two men ſervants, and a maid *DJ. DA.*

Died laſt week at Horn-caſtle in Lincolnſhire, Geo. Heron, Eſq; poſſeſs'd of 3000 l per ann. *DA.*

One George Broom, *as the* Daily Courant *does ſay,* Hang'd himſelf in Shoe-lane laſt ſaturday.
The Daily Poſt, *who ſeems to've been inform'd better,*
Says he had been a gold-ſmith in *the* lane *of* Fetter;
But being now a ticket-porter, by his apron-ſtring,
Inſtead of a halter he choſe to ſwing.

Such things, as important, thus told by news-monger,
I laugh at in rime, but not at him who hung here.

TUESDAY, *July* 9. His majeſty's plate of 100 guineas at Nottingham was won, on monday, by Mr. Appleyard's cheſnut gelding, Conqueror. *C. DA.*

Yeſterday lieutenant John Gage, of his majeſty's ſhip the Medway, had a verdict of 30 l. damages given againſt him in the court of Common-pleas, for impreſſing and detaining Mr. Tho. Bennet, a merchant of this city, tho' he produc'd bank bills for about 1200 l. *DP. DJ.*

The ſame day Frederick Viſcount and John Wattle, two ſheriffs officers, had a verdict of 6 l. and coſts given againſt them, for arreſting and detaining a gentleman at Wapping 3 hours in a ſpunging-houſe, when the writ was directed againſt another perſon. *DP.*

The ſame day came on a trial, wherein Mr. Tho. Smith, broker, was plantiff, and Mr. John Swan, defendant; the action was brought for 500 l. damages, for ſlander and defamation, whereby the plaintiff loſt the marrying of Mrs. Mary Peirce, a woman of conſiderable ſubſtance; the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, and 1 ſhilling damage *DJ.* —*The miſſing a good wife*, is, *it ſeems, but* one ſhilling damage.

Laſt night was committed by juſtice De Veil, one Jane Stacy, who about nine o' clock at night made up in St. James's park to a French officer of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty's guards, and very impudently putting her hand to his breeches, ſlipt it in an inſtant into his fobb-pocket, out of which ſhe pull'd a very fine nun's work purſe, wrought with gold and divers colours, with this motto in French, *Ceux qui donnent la charite ſont benits de Dieu*; the ſaid purſe contained 26 new louis d' ors, three half guineas, and a gold medal of great value, having on one ſide the effigy of a Roman emperor, and on the other ſide theſe words, *Victoria Auguſta.* The gentleman not ſpeaking any Engliſh, and finding his purſe gone, took hold of the woman, who was ſupported by three ſoldiers of the foot-guards, who violently aſſaulted him, one ſtriking him over the arm with his piece, whilſt another in his ſight took the purſe from her, and made off; notwithſtanding which, he kept his hold and ſecur'd the ſaid woman. *LE.*

His majeſty has been pleaſed to reprieve Will. Fletcher the cook, condemn'd for forging ſeveral receipts. *DP.* —— This day was [were] executed at Tyburn, Tho. Evans, Peter Machie, Tho. Taverner, Will. Ray, and Roger Bow. *GE.*

Dover, July 7. Ald. Perry came here yeſterday in the city yacht, with ſome gentlemen and ladies, and are this morning gone to Calais. *P.*

WEDNESDAY, *July* 10. —— *Whitehall, July* 6. His majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the right hon. Horatio Walpole, to be his ambaſſador extraordinary to the States general. *C. DJ.*

Yeſterday a court of aldermen was held at Guildhall, when the court being informed, by a meſſage from Mr. Sim. Whadcock, and Mr. Rob. Edwards, ſheriffs elect, who are both in the country, of their intending to ſwear themſelves off, which the court granted, and ordered their affidavits, well atteſted, ſhould be ſent up againſt tueſday next; and likewiſe granted, that any gentleman who was eligible to ſerve the ſaid office, ſhould have the liberty to pay their fine into the chamber of London, on or before the next election comes on. *C. DP.* —— *This* paragraph *ſeems not to be* ſenſe.

The ſame day came on the election of a tueſday lecturer for S. Dunſtan's in the eaſt, in the gift of the worſhipful company of ſalters, when the poll ſtood thus, viz.

For,
The rev. Mr. Berryman —— 126
The rev. Mr. Wilſon —— 108

whereupon the former gentleman was declared duly elected. *C. DP. DA.* —— This makes his number of lectures four, beſides his curacy of S. Swithin's, and country living. *DJ.*

On ſaturday his grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury, appointed Dr. Wintle warden of Merton college. *P.*

This day the ſeſſions begins at the Old Bailey; where ten Iriſh women, all related to one another, are to be tried for coining. Amongſt others are Anne Haycock and her daughter, and Elizabeth Wright, whoſe mother was lately burnt at Tyburn for coining. And her other daughter Mary Wright was condemned with her for the ſame crime, but afterwards tranſported. *P.*

Married, on ſunday, at Sir John Webb's, in Great Marlborough-ſtreet, the right hon. the lord Edw. Herbert, ſecond ſon to the marqueſs of Powis, to the lady Henrietta Waldegrave, only daughter to the earl. *DA.*

On monday an officer on half-pay, ſhot himſelf with a piſtol, at his lodgings in Angel-court, Charing-croſs. *P.*

From the PEGASUS *in Grub-ſtreet.*

THE MAN OF TASTE's whole skill in painting depending upon the eſtabliſhment of this paradox,

'That a perſon, *who is ignorant of the fact*, which 'is the ſubject of a picture, *may yet reaſon very well up'on the manner* in which that fact is repreſented; he has endeavoured to prove it in the following manner. 'An 'hiſtorical picture muſt either relate ſome known fact, 'which is underſtood and remember'd as ſoon as ſeen; 'or deſcribe ſome great event, which is clear at the firſt 'glance, tho' the circumſtance itſelf never came to the 'ſpectator's knowledge. If the painter's imagination is 'rightly employed, if the fact is mark'd ſtrongly, NO 'BODY could doubt the maſter's intention. On the o'ther hand, if any real hiſtorical fact ſhould be made 'the ſubject, which had not ſomething remarkably pe'culiar, to aſcertain the characters and paſſions of *all* the 'perſons, *it* will ever be a tame, dull, unmeaning per'formance. In ſuch caſe, the painter ought to write 'the contents, that the critic might not be miſled'.—— As the falſe Engliſh and nonſenſe of this former part of the argument were particularly pointed out in our laſt *Journal*; ſo the remaining part of it ſhall be anſwered in this.

'A man can't always have one of thoſe Rotine Hiſ'torians at his elbow, who ſhew the Hoſpital at *Green*.

'wich, the tombs in the *Abbey*, or write the *Grub-ſtreet Journal*, to inlighten theſe obſcurities, and hinder a man of imagination from uſing it, where it has no buſineſs'. —— *A Rotine Hiſtorian*, a title of which my brother BAILEY, and other learned lexicographers, whom I have conſulted, take no notice, may poſſibly be a very honourable title: for which reaſon, I ſhall take no exceptions at it; eſpecially conſidering the great uſefulneſs of ſuch an *hiſtorian* here acknowledged. As to the perſon who diſcharges that office at *Greenwich hoſpital*, I have nothing to ſay at preſent; and I queſtion, whether I ſhall think it worth while, to ſay any thing hereafter, in anſwer to what this gentleman has advanced concerning the edifice and paintings at that place. But with reſpect to the *Rotine hiſtorians, who ſhew the tombs in the Abbey, or write the Grub-ſtreet Journal*, as I have already convinced this gentleman, that I could have been of ſome ſervice to him, had I ſtood *at his elbow*, when he was writeing about the *paintings* in *Powis-houſe*; ſo I may hereafter convince him, that my brother *hiſtorian* might have been as ſerviceable to him when he wrote about *the tombs* in *Weſtminſter-abbey*. At preſent, I would adviſe this *man of imagination* to be a better husband of it, and not *uſe* it impertinently *where it has no buſineſs*, for fear of wearing it out too ſoon; but to reſerve it all for the high flights of poetry, and to employ only his memory and judgment in the low walks of criticiſm.

'If therefore a painter chuſes his ſubject ill, he muſt 'not be diſpleas'd, that he is not underſtood; or that 'his piece is condemn'd for want of ſpirit and expreſſion 'to ſave it'. —— How baſe is this repeated ſuggeſtion, after he has been aſſured, that the *painter* did *not chuſe his ſubject!* —— *His pieces* were *condemn'd*, not *for want of ſpirit and expreſſion* in the painter, but *for want* of memory, judgment, and underſtanding in the critic.

'In like manner, it does not follow, that he who can 'trace all the lying legends of Church-Hiſtory, ſo as to 'be able to diſtinguiſh each particular feature, however 'obſcur'd and diſguis'd by the painter, is one jot the 'nearer being a judge ot the art which is proſtituted to 'ſuch trifles.' ——— By ſtyling *the hiſtory of* JUDITH *Church-Hiſtory*, it is evident, that our Criric does not know what *Church-Hiſtory* is. —— That the ſtory of JUDITH is not *obſcur'd and diſguis'd by the painter*, but expreſſed with the greateſt perſpicuity, I appeal to the judgment of every perſon who will take the pains to view it. —— *He who can trace each particular feature* of this piece of *Church-Hiſtory*, is ſurely not only *one jot*, but one ſtep or degree *nearer being a judge* of it, than he who does not even know the ſubject.

'Tis the facts he underſtands, and not the manner 'of relating them'. — This is affirming and denying, without the leaſt proof; unleſs the *underſtanding* of the *facts* hinder a man from underſtanding *the manner of relating them*.

'He THEREFORE, who is ignorant of the firſt, may 'reaſon very well upon the laſt; and all the errors which 'reſult from his firſt miſtake, properly belong to the 'painter, or his employers, and not to him'. —— This illative THEREFORE muſt relate either to the words immediately preceding, or to the argument inſiſted on before. This argument was, that every painter ought to *relate his facts* ſo clearly, that NO BODY *can doubt* of the ſubject *at the firſt glance*. Now ſuppoſing this true, which is abſolutely falſe, it will not follow, that THEREFORE *he who is ignorant* of the fact, which is the ſubject of a picture, *may reaſon very well* upon the manner in which that fact is *related*. —— Nor will this inference be at all ſtronger, if we ſuppoſe it drawn from the words which precede it immediately. For tho' it may be true, that a man *who underſtands* the ſubject, may not underſtand exactly the whole manner of repreſenting it; it will by no means follow, that a perſon *may reaſon very well* upon the manner, who is intirely *ignorant* of the ſubject. Which concluſion is as abſurd and ridiculous, as to argue, That becauſe a man, who knows the wrath of ACHILLES is the ſubject of the *Iliad*, may not underſtand the manner in which HOMER has drawn it, THEREFORE one who does not ſo much as know that the wrath of that heroe is the ſubject of the poem, *may reaſon very well* upon the manner in which that poem is written. — *And* THEREFORE, from the whole I infer, that this gentleman's charging *all* his *errors* at the laſt, upon *the painter, or his employers*, is as great an inſtance of conſummate impudence, as thoſe *errors*, and this whole train of reaſoning, are of his conſummate ignorance. BAVIUS.

Since our laſt, we have received a Letter containing H. D's Will; two anonymous copies of verſes; and one ſigned PHILALETHES, which he is deſired to ſend to the *Three-half-penny Journal*.

Dublin, July [*June*] 25. By a letter from Cork we are informed, that a great ſhower of blood fell on thurſday laſt near that city. *P. July* 9.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THURSDAY, *July* 4. —— *Paris, July* 10. The royal academy of inſcriptions and belles lettres propoſe for the ſubject, on which their prize is to be given, *How far the ancients carried their geographical knowledge in the time of Alexander the great. C. P. DP.*

FRIDAY, *July* 5. —— *Paris, July* 12. Upwards of 2300 wounded priſoners are in the hoſpitals at Parma, who were found in the field of battle. *DA.*

SATURDAY, *July* 6. —— *From the camp before Dantzick, June* 29. The following act of ſubmiſſion was ſigned by all the Poliſh lords in Dantzick, except the primate.

June 29. 'Foraſmuch as by the permiſſion of divine providence, by the preſent circumſtance of things, 'and the event which we have ſeen this day happen, 'it appears evidently the will of God, that the moſt illuſtrious elector of Saxony ſhould reign in Poland, we 'the under-written, in ſubmiſſion thereto, acknowledge 'and receive the ſaid elector of Saxony to be our lord 'and king, in a juſt perſuaſion that he will maintain 'and preſerve inviolably the rights, liberties, and privileges granted us by his predeceſſors our lords and 'kings. In witneſs whereof we have ſigned theſe preſents', &c. *C. P. DJ. DA.* —— The number of them was 46. *DA.* —— *The* P. *gives us the names of* 47.

MONDAY, *July* 8. ——— *Paris, July* 14. On the 12th *Te Deum* was ſung for the great advantage gained in Italy. *C. P. DA.* —— The new comedy, call'd *The Orphan*, of one act in verſe, is ſaid to be the beſt piece that has appeared a conſiderable time. The tragedy of *Æneas and Dido* is likewiſe very well received. *C.*

According to our laſt advices from Dantzick, the French troops not having ſtipulated what port in the Baltick they were to be tranſported to by the Ruſſian ſhips, the admiral, it is ſaid, has ſent them to Peterſburg or Narva. *DA.*

TUESDAY, *July* 9. ——— *Mantua, July* 3. It is computed, that we had 10,000 ſoldiers killed or wounded in the late battle near Parma. The enemies loſs is made to amount to 15,000 men, beſides a great number of officers. *C. DJ. DA.* —— *From a letter of the marſhal de Coigni.* Never happened a longer or more obſtinate attack in the memory of man, and all in the ſpace of 150 fathom of ground, with a fire like that of hell, on one ſide and the other. It held from 11 in the morning, till the night cloſed upon us. I lay upon the field of battle all night: at midnight the enemy thought fit to avow their defeat, by retreating diſorderly. They have loſt 8 or 10,000 men: and I believe we have about 3 or 4,000 killed or wounded. *DJ.* —— *I cannot* fathom *this.*

From the camp before Dantzick, July 7. This day was ſign'd the capitulation of Dantzick, but is not yet publiſh'd; only this we know, that the city gives a million of crowns for the expences of the war, beſides an other million to the Ruſſians; that the whole ſum is to be paid in three payments; that the gate of Oliva is to be guarded by 200 Saxons; that the primate is carry'd to Elbing, and kept there under a ſtrong guard in ſight; that the marquiſs de Monti is to remain at Pruſt under a guard, till inſtructions ſhall come from the courts of Ruſſia and Saxony; how to proceed further with his excellency. *DP. C.*

Berlin, July 10. 'Tis advis'd from Pruſſia, that king Staniſlaus having privately withdrawn from Dantzick the 28th at night, under the diſguiſe of a peaſant, paſs'd over the piece of water that lies before the town in a ſmall bark, and wander'd on foot for the ſpace of ſix leagues, came ſafe at laſt in a waggon [chariot. *DJ.*] to Marienwerder the 3d inſtant, where he made himſelf known to a Pruſſian officer, who furniſh'd him with what he wanted, to enable him to proceed on his journey. The ſame letters obſerve, that the prince's firmneſs of mind, his eaſy gracious deportment, ſhine through his misfortunes, to the admiration of all thoſe that have the honour to approach his majeſty. *DP. C. DA.*

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 137 3 8ths, a 8. India 147 1 half, a 8, for the Opening. South-Sea Trading-Stock 82, a 81 1 half, for the Opening. Old Annuities 106, 3 8ths, a 1 half. Ditto New Annuities 106 1 half, for the Opening. Three per Cent. Annuity 95, for the Opening. Million Bank 107 1 half. African 22. York Buildings 2 3 4ths. Royal Aſſurance 96 1 half. London Aſſurance 12, 1 4th. New Bank Circulation 7 l. 10 s. Prem. South-Sea Bonds 2 l. 10 s. 2 l. 11 s. a 12 s. Prem. India ditto 3 l. 1 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 l. 16 s. Prem. Engliſh Copper 1 l. 15 s. Welſh ditto Books ſhut.

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